



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Smallpox.—Two weeks ended February 22, 1906. Nine cases at Caltanissetta, 3 cases at Terranova (Caltanissetta), 20 cases at Villar Pellice (Turin), 2 cases at S. Pietro (Bologna), 4 cases at Genoa, 2 cases at Trasano (Aquila).

JAPAN.

Report from Yokohama—Inspection of vessels.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Moore reports, February 10, as follows:

During the week ended February 3, 1906, bills of health were issued to six vessels, having an aggregate personnel of 533 crew and 443 passengers; 223 steerage passengers were bathed and their clothing was disinfected; 651 aliens, would-be steerage passengers to the United States and its possessions, were examined with special reference to their freedom from any loathsome or any dangerous contagious disease contemplated by the United States immigration laws.

MEXICO.

Report from City of Mexico—Measures taken to prevent spread of typhus fever.

Vice and Deputy Consul-General Eberhardt reports, February 28, as follows:

There is considerable typhus fever in the city, confined almost exclusively to the poorer quarters. It is generally conceded that the disease is not contagious, but the board of health has been specially active in disinfecting school buildings and certain parts of the city, with a view to entirely stamping out the disease.

Report from Tampico—Inspection of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Frick reports, March 5, as follows:

Week ended March 3, 1906.

February 25, 1906. Inspected and passed the British steamship *Wearside*, bound for Perth Amboy, with 27 in the crew; vessel sails in a cargo of lead and copper bullion.

February 26. Inspected and passed the German steamship *Hispania*, bound for Galveston, via Mexican ports, with 39 in the crew and 2 passengers; vessel sails in remains of a European general cargo. The Dutch steamship *Alpha*, bound for Gulfport, with 19 in the crew; vessel sails in ballast.

February 28. Inspected and passed the American steamship *Seneca*, bound for New York via Habana, with 62 in the crew, 4 first-class and 2 third-class passengers; vessel sails in a partial general cargo.

March 1. Inspected and passed the Norwegian steamship *Trold*, bound for a port north of Hatteras via Santiago, Cuba; vessel sails in ballast. On account of sickness aboard the following indorsement was placed on the *Trold's* bill. "Chief engineer, 1 fireman, and 1 sailor had temperatures ranging from 37.4° to 38.5° C. Local ship surgeon certifies malaria, which is probably correct."